

Language/literature department to be split in reorganization

Formation of a new department of English and one other department, yet unnamed, from the existing department of language and literature has been agreed upon by faculty members and administrators.

President Donald Darnton, in a letter yesterday to members of the language and literature department, announced that the split of the department into two departments will become effective with the appointment of a new head for the department of English.

Search for that position is being launched as soon as possible. Setting up of guidelines for that search is still progressing and upon completion of those guidelines the English faculty members will meet to implement that search. That meeting will be no later than Tuesday afternoon.

President Darnton, Vice President Floyd Belk, and Dr. Harold Cooper, dean of arts and sciences, met with por-

tions of the language and literature faculty over the past two weeks to discuss the possible division of the department.

It was the consensus of those meetings, according to the president, that the split be made. One group will form a department of English. The other group, consisting of journalism, speech, and foreign language faculty members, will form the other new department. The second group's identity has not been determined, but discussion has centered on the establishment of a department of communications.

What that new department's actual name will be, what its mission, programs, or make-up will be, however, has not been decided, and discussions among various faculty groups will proceed before a final decision is made.

Richard Massa, associate professor of journalism and adviser to The Chart who is serving as head of the language

and literature department this academic year, will continue to serve in that capacity until a new head of the English department is appointed.

The search for the English department head is to be a national search and is expected to be broad in scope. Criteria for the appointment will be determined by the English faculty.

Forming the English department will be Mrs. Enid Blevins, Dr. Jimmy Couch, Dr. Elliot Denniston, Miss Lucille Dinges, Dr. Helen Gardner, George Greenlee, Dr. Henry Harder, Dr. Joseph Lambert, Mrs. Grace Mitchell, Dr. Henry Morgan, Dr. Harry Preble, Mrs. Bobbie Short, Dale Simpson, Dr. Ann Slanina, Mrs. Doris Walters, and Dr. Harry Zuger.

Forming the other department will be Massa, Dr. Harold Bodon, Dr. Carmen Carney, Mrs. Mary Lynn Cornwell, Richard Finton, Craig Hutchison, and Vernon Peterson.

The feasibility of establishing a communications department, which would implement programs in print and broadcast journalism over a period of years, has been in the discussion stage for a number of years. Costs of such programs remain a problem, but preliminary discussions this year have centered on other possible approaches to upgrading the current offerings in speech, foreign languages, and journalism.

Establishment of the English department is expected to permit greater development in that area, as well, with new course offerings and new approaches being considered.

Massa said of the new department that "it would simply be one of several departments on campus concerned with the theory and practice of human communication—whether in written, oral, or visual form. That interest is our common bond, but other departments are

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Ad hoc committee releases SIR report

Faculty Senate's ad hoc committee on evaluations this week released its report on student evaluations to the general faculty. The committee recommends that the form that was designed and tested this summer be adopted by the faculty for use this year. A special meeting of the Senate will be held at 3:30 p.m. Monday to discuss the committee's recommendations.

The committee was charged with the task of developing a replacement for the present SIR, and recommend a plan to implement the form within the present system.

"The committee has attempted to develop a student questionnaire which will fit as wide a range of teaching situations as possible," said the committee in its report.

"The new questionnaire," said the report, "consists of two pages; the first page has nine questions on it relating to the faculty member's skill as perceived by the student, and how the student perceives the course and content. Each of the nine questions is rated one through five, five being the highest."

The second page contains questions structured for students' comments. Students are asked to explain their ratings of the faculty member on the first nine questions. There is also a tenth question for other student comments.

During the 1979 summer session the new form was tested in some classes. "Especially well received was the structured comment page," said the committee. "Slight changes were made in some of the questions as a result of the faculty input this summer."

Although the committee felt that the new form (dubbed ICES—Instruction and Course Evaluation) would work well, they feel that it should be reviewed. "However, a periodic review of the form, and of the total rating system

is essential if they are to remain functional. It is further recommended," said the committee, "that a systematic review be conducted each year by an appropriate faculty committee on evaluation and that their recommendations be presented to the Faculty Senate each year."

The committee also advised caution when comparing Southern's results to any national norms, for, said the committee, "It would at best have little meaning. In addition, department heads and others who make decisions should be aware of this so that the evaluation of faculty is not made on the basis of apparent differences which do not in fact exist over the total range of different classes and courses a faculty member might teach."

It was also said that adjustments should be made when comparing cross-campus results. "Teaching conditions do contribute predictable variations in ratings."

The committee also voiced concern over the differences in rating of different disciplines and for the security of the new form.

The committee submitted the following recommendations for the implementation of the ICES:

A. The new student evaluation form should be used in place of the SIR for the next two years on a trial basis.

B. There should be an evaluation committee appointed each year to review the system and make recommendations to the Faculty Senate.

C. The student evaluation should be given every semester and an accumulative average of the latest two years used in the faculty evaluation.

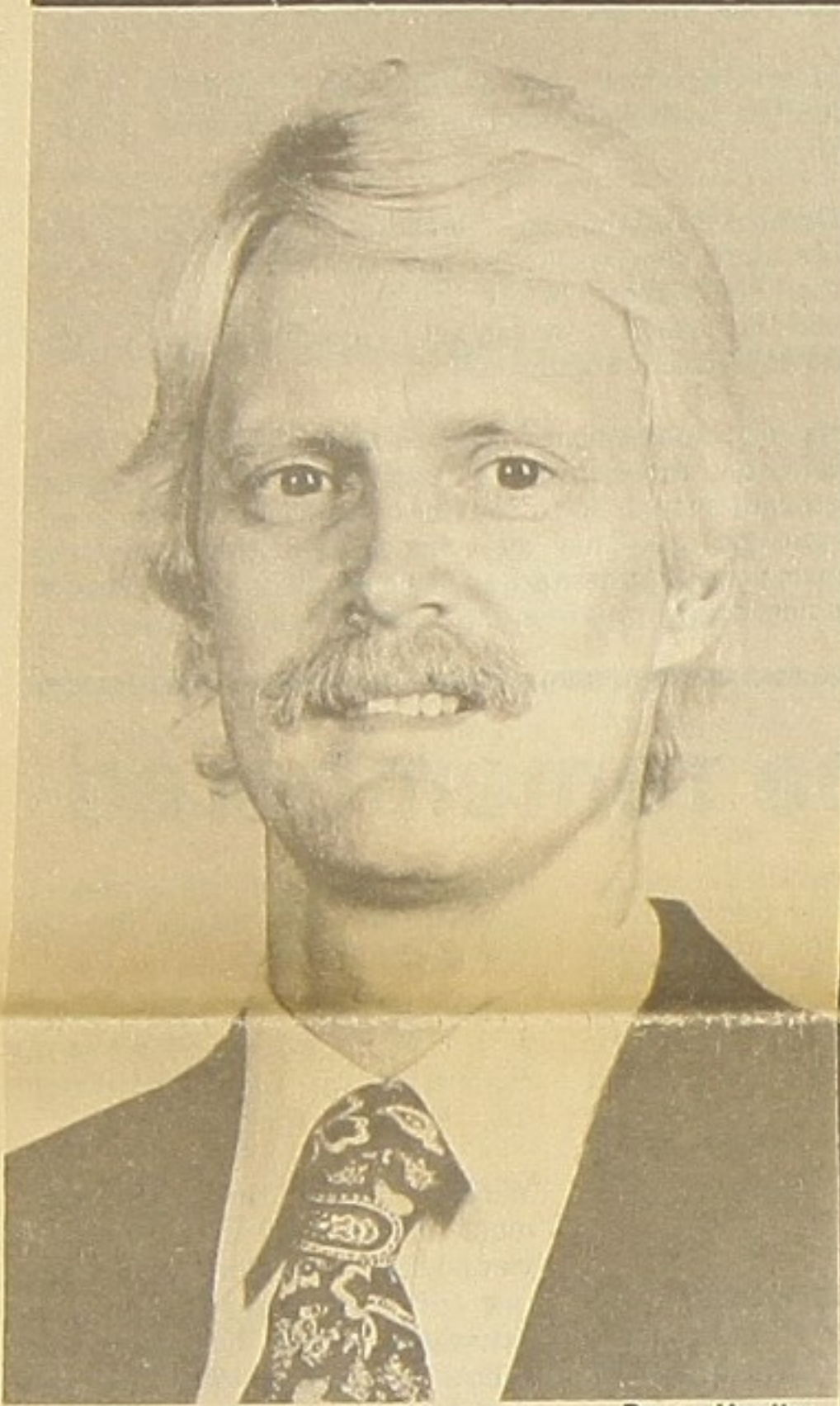
D. The student evaluation should be given in the 13th and 14th weeks of the semester (during the eighth week for students on the block).

E. The student evaluation should be given at the beginning of the class period. . . .

F. The new form would be on NCR (No Carbon Required) paper so that there would be two copies of the first page. When the student turns in his form, the top page will be removed and placed in a separate pile. One pile (consisting of the top pages) should be placed in the vault at the Business Office and the other pile (second page plus comment page) should be placed in the vault in the Registrar's office. When the faculty turn in their grades at the end of the semester, they may pick up the copy in the Registrar's office.

G. The raw scores for the student ratings should be calculated directly from the new form. There are nine questions, each having a rating of 1 to 5. Thus, if an instructor received all 5's on the form the score would be $9(5) = 45$. If the instructor received 5's and 4's then the score would be $5(5) + 4(4) = 41$, etc. All the scores for a given class should then be averaged over the number of students in that class.

Recognition should be made of different teaching situations with determination of exact weighting factors to be decided on a new ad hoc committee on evaluation. It was suggested that lower division classes (except general education courses and Composition 100) have their scores increased by 5 percent. All general education courses (except Composition 100) should have their scores increased by 10 percent. All Composition 100 courses should have their scores increased by 15 percent. The instructor's discipline rating should then be calculated by weighting each class according to the number of students in that class (but not more than 15) and finding the average over all classes. The college rating for that instructor would then be calculated by finding the appropriate discipline correction factor from an overall average of the SIR data.



Bruce Voeller

Debate tomorrow on homosexuality

Dr. Bruce Voeller, gay rights activist, and Mike Thompson, spokesperson for Anita Bryant's "Save Our Children" crusade, will be speakers at tomorrow's "Homosexuality: The Last Debate" scheduled for 11 a.m. in Taylor Auditorium. Students, faculty and staff will be admitted free with a Missouri Southern ID and the public will be charged \$2. The event is sponsored without support or opposition to the issue by the College Union Board.

Issues to be debated include "Are homosexuals a threat to family?", "Teachers, homosexuality and education," "Civil liberties and homosexuality," and "Is it natural to be gay?"

Thompson is a Florida Republican who was active in the presidential campaigns of Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan. He was the Republican nominee for lieutenant governor in 1974 and has been chairperson of the Florida Conservative Union since 1976.

During Anita Bryant's Dade County campaign against gay rights he served as communications director and general coordinator and spokesperson. More recently he was writer and producer of the two documentaries for the American Conservative Union, "There is No Panama Canal. There is an American Canal at Panama," and "Soviet Might and American Myth: The United States in Retreat."

Dr. Voeller graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Reed College in Oregon and earned his doctorate in developmental and evolutionary biology at Rockefeller University where he remained on the faculty several years after. He is the author of five books and numerous articles on genetics and biology.

His involvement with the gay rights movement began when he joined the New York Gay Activist Alliance and was soon elected president. He then resigned from his teaching position and began full time civil rights work in the gay rights movement. With the late Dr. Howard Brown, New York's former Health Commissioner, he created the National Gay Task Force.

As an activist he has been fundamental in introduction of the federal gay rights bill now co-sponsored by over 40 members of Congress. His work helped bring about elimination of the "sickness" label by the American Psychiatric Association and adoption of gay rights resolutions by the National Council of Churches and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Murname condemns federal regulations

By Marie Ceselski

Ed Murname was the speaker last Tuesday morning for a program on free enterprise sponsored by the College Union Board. The event was attended by approximately 150 students and faculty from Business Administration, and some older members of the Joplin community.

Employed by the Do All Company, based in Illinois, he has spent the past three years traveling 39 states and presenting the slide show-lecture to over 400 companies, business and professional organizations, and schools. He also is a former congressional aide and political reporter.

"The reason I'm here is to help spread this message of free enterprise. There's talk of pollution but the greatest pollution we have today is that of the endangered species—the American businessman and businesswoman," explained Murname.

"You'd be surprised how many people don't know what free enterprise is and how it works," mentioned the speaker.

"Lack of education" on the subject and "reluctance of the academic world to intensify learning of free enterprise" were noted by the pro-capitalist spokesperson.

Missouri Southern's Board of Regents recently moved to have Dr. Julio Leon, dean of Business Administration, develop a general education course to better inform students of the American economic system and their role in it. Such a course, if accepted, will be a comparison of the American free enterprise system to other economic systems of the world, and would be a required course for graduation.

The system is important to companies and their employees, to educators because they are paid from tax dollars which depend upon the stability of the economy, and affects the average consumer whose quality of goods purchased reflects a strong free market, according to Murname.

"Free enterprise is not new. In the year 1776 not only was the Declaration of Independence issued but a man by the name of Adam Smith published *The Wealth of Nations*, which is really our best expression of capitalism and free enterprise," he advised.

"[It] actually has roots in the 16th Century during the Protestant Reformation . . . Then, it was the Industrial Revolution which nurtured our system," the speaker told.

He described "individual choice" and "individual risk" as two necessities of free enterprise and "most specifically it means business without government interference."

"We work on the premise of a balance of supply and demand with products of the best value, at the least cost, and greatest profit for the producer . . . In effect when consumers shop it's like voting and dollar bills are the ballots," he defined.

One of the great questions of the day, reported Murname, was whether tools of productivity should be controlled by the private business sector or the government.

"In England," he told, "most of the major industries have been socialized and it's terrible. Medicine is socialized and people spend months, even years, waiting to see doctors. Do we want this to happen in the United States?"

Continuing, he expressed, "Here in the U.S. we've had a trend toward socialism. In the last twenty years we've changed to a structure of capitalism and socialism and adopted government controls more and more."

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Class officers chosen as 211 cast ballots

Official election results from yesterday's Student Senate class officer elections have been released with a total of 211 students having voted by the 2 p.m. deadline.

Winner of the freshman presidential election was Rick Metsker with 46 votes. Trailing behind Metsker was Elizabeth Fisher 33, Lionel Smiles, 12 and write-in candidate Autumn Raymond one vote. The vice-presidential race was won by J.L. Post with 49 votes and Diane Young not far behind with 41 votes. Two write-in candidates—Jill Porter and Jackie Booe—each had one vote apiece. In the secretary-treasurer balloting Lee Bogdanich had fifty votes for the victory and Genea Routh took 37. Write-in candidates Wanda Marshall brought two votes and Debby Harpér one vote.

In the sophomore class Shawn Degraff took the title of president with 35 votes and write-in candidate Chico Lapad had one. Also unchallenged was Gary Tallon with 31 votes but Brent Watkinson received five write-in votes. No name appeared on the ballot for sophomore secretary-treasurer but winner was write-in candidate Eric Brown with 8 votes. Tracy Jones took two write-in votes and eight others had one each. They were Mitch Kruse, William Carpenter, Kim Willoughby, Debbie Cross, Lanny Woodhull, Craig Bernheimer, Chris Lehman, Phil Oglesby, Mike Youngblood, Glenn Edgin, and Kim Robertson.

Junior class presidency was won by Carlo Klott with 26 votes. Three write-in votes each were cast for Christie Russell and Marie Ceselski. One write-in vote apiece was given to Shawn Boan, Donna Fojas, Richard Bigley, Art

Eberhart, Kevin Howard, J. Todd Belk and James Hill. Vice-president was captured by Vic England with 34 votes and write-in votes given were three to Romona Winfield and one each to Kevin Howard, Stephanie Nickels, Mark Poole, Debbie Dennison and Kurt Kolmeier. Campy Benson won the position of secretary-treasurer by 41 votes and Debbie Spooling, a write-in had one vote.

The senior class elected Greg Christy as president by 34 votes and write-ins Jay McKay and Pat Mayfield had one each. Mike Cigala took the office of vice-president through 30 votes and there was one write-in for Linda Isles. Secretary-treasurer went to Steve Lindsay by 14 votes and one vote each went to write-ins Jill Duncan, David Jones, Robyn Housman, Robert Williams, Art Eberhart, Dan Allison, Sarak McAllister, John McKnight, Tom Malone, and Moose.

etcetera

Financial aid checks due

Students may pick up their balance of financial aid tomorrow from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in room 208, business office, Hearn Hall.

Checks will be administered for scholarships and basic grants at this time. Missouri grant funds should be available next month, according to the financial aids office.

Senate elections tomorrow

Student Senate elections will be held tomorrow from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the College Union and Hearn Hall. Students must show their Missouri Southern I.D. card in order to vote. Write in votes will be accepted. Each class has six seats to be filled.

The freshman ballot includes Nancy Jones, Jon Marquardt, Terri A. Miller, Juanita Smith, Elizabeth Fisher, Lionel Smiles, Diane Young, and Genea Routh.

Sophomores may choose from candidates Christi Russell or Graham Todd Johnston III and Rob Reeser will be the only name on the junior ballot and Sheryl Carr the only one on the senior ballot.

Vets may get tutoring

Tutoring is available to veterans attending Missouri Southern and will not be charged against the veteran-student's educational entitlement. Payment of this benefit was not authorized for World War II and Korean Conflict GI Bill students, but under present law the Veterans Administration can pay as much as \$69 per month for tutorial assistance up to a maximum of \$828.

Murname

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"Government has usurped the prerogatives of business owners with controls such as minimum wage, and regulations on age, race, and sex. When a government tries to redistribute the wealth, efficiency is hampered and the results are disastrous," stated Murname.

"So why do we have this loss of freedom—largely because the schools have not educated Americans on our free enterprise system," he pointed out.

Further claims included, "They (students) do not learn that, by definition, government doesn't mix well with free enterprise. Government is here to protect us and defend our safety, not invade business and the free market."

Government bureaucracy, he said, was costing the average family \$2,000 yearly and in the past 20 years 85 new federal agencies were created "just to tell business what it can and can't do." The cost of government paperwork is 130 million hours at \$40 billion and one in every six employed Americans works for the government according to the speaker.

Murname told the group that an official in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has

reported to him that predictions for the end of the century show one half the population will be working to support the other half.

He encouraged the audience to register to vote and take part in the political process and added, "Many people question how much one person can do. They're skeptical. Well, look at people like Ralph Nader, Madeline O'Hare... and then on the other side is Henry Ford, the Wright brothers... so you see one can make a difference."

"Even beyond the political process we must make an immediate step toward protecting free enterprise. We must continue our selling job... We must attain sound social objectives through a free economy," stated Murname.

After the formal program the speaker took questions from the audience which included inquiry in company responsibilities, freedom to take risks, and the relationship of free enterprise to the energy situation.

"A company has an obligation to be as productive as possible. It has the responsibility to stockholders and owners to make the most money, and to customers to make the best product," he said.

On Chrysler Corporation's financial crisis Murname expressed his disapproval of the government assisting the company with financial aid. And concerning risks he said, "A lot of people have sold their souls. They've (Chrysler) had poor management but it's a classic example of an industry stifled by government regulation and then wanting to be bailed out."

"There's no real problem here. Someone else will fill their contracts... another manufacturer can absorb the employees," he reported.

About energy Murname said the government was spending more money regulating energy-related companies than the companies actually make. "You know, it's no wonder they're investing in other interests with the government making it impossible for them to investigate and produce more," he explained.

Murname continued, "I'm not defending the energy industries but it's just fact that government regulations are holding them back. We all know now that the mess this summer with gasoline lines was strictly due to controls and mistakes in allocation."

English

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concerned with some of the same matters, so the name 'communications department' might be misleading."

However, he explained, members of the new department have shared ideas on a variety of approaches and ideas.

"There was some enthusiasm expressed about some concepts after some initial doubts. My own personal dreams are for a department that will establish programs in radio and television, in films and photography, in advertising and public relations as well as in print media.

"But we also want to see greater development of the foreign languages and the development of the concept of international communications. The day will come, perhaps sooner than some might realize, when we shall publish a foreign language newspaper on campus, starting out perhaps with one page in French, Spanish, or German and then progressing to a once-a-semester edition in one foreign language."

Massa further said that such a new department would

probably want to develop the debate and forensics program and give more attention to oral interpretation.

"Certainly there would be no immediate broad changes. The various programs would continue as they are, but with this new association a greater amount of unified planning could begin. We could, at the present time, structure rather easily a major in communications from our present offerings in journalism, speech, languages, and the social sciences. Such a program would be comparable to that being offered at major universities. We would wish to see, however, more creativity in any program we might develop."

As to a head for the new department, no plans for a search for that position have been announced.

English faculty members in discussing the change in department organization felt that a new department would enable those persons to have more voice in their planning and that two departments, instead of the current one, would give arts and sciences a stronger voice in campus policy-making decisions.

President Darnton explained that the reason for making the decision now to divide the department was "a matter of timing. The timing was such that deadlines for the professional journals and publications where we would advertise (the search for a department head) is upon us."

Massa explained that deadline for advertising in the leading professional journal concerning English is Sept. 28.

Darnton said that the "breadth of the language and literature department, as now structured, was greater than I have known before. I think it is better for students and the College if we can get to a common denominator (in department alignments)."

As for the new department to be formed, Dr. Darnton said that those involved "felt they stood on common ground, enough so to convince the dean, the vice president, and me. They see some kinds of things that can open doors. So there are some possibilities. It may lead to a new degree program, but it doesn't have to."

John Goldbach tours Europe with adventures to be remembered

By Joe Angeles

John Goldbach. The name is not a household word around the campus of Southern but the tall, slender, English major is more adventurous than meets the eye. Goldbach is a junior from Bartlesville, Okla., but he did not return to his hometown this summer and instead ventured to Europe for two months.

"I was looking forward to this trip for a long time and it was a tremendous experience," said Goldbach. "I was not really sure what plane we were going to take to Europe but when we tried to get a seat on Freddie Laker's Airbus we discovered we were one of four people waiting for the same seat."

After departing from New York Goldbach's first stop was Athens. Much time was spent at the ruins of the Acropolis. Being on a very strict budget of about 15 dollars a day Goldbach had little money to spend on luxuries.

"My friend and I were very lucky that we were backpacking to help us save some money and it also gave us a better picture of Europe, if you can do that in only a two month span," said Goldbach. "While we were in Greece, touring the ruins, we were kind of suprised at the prices they were charging for guided tours of the ruins and how inferior a tour it was for a \$30 price tag."

In Athens, Goldbach lodged at the equivalent of a "Greek YMCA."

"The first night I was in Europe I almost drowned while I was sleeping. It seemed that there was a shower in the adjoining room that was left on and I was awoken by a wave of water."

"The people of Greece were really friendly and seemed to have a pretty easy life. One man we talked to worked from 10 to 2 then was off and returned to work 5 to 6 and finished the day by working 7 to 9 and according to him that was the way most of the workers' schedule was fixed."

"On our last day in Greece we were riding a train and I thought I was in the twilight zone," said Goldbach. "The car we were riding was packed with people. My friend and I had our packs on and these old ladies behind us were making noises like a goat. On the other half of the car there was a bunch of drunks laying on the floor drinking and sometimes vomiting. These little kids kept trying to steal things out of our packs and offering these old ladies cigarettes if they would keep making the goat noises. It was weird."

In order to get to Italy, the student had to board a boat because he could not ride a train that went through Yugoslavia. During the trip backpackers are only sold a ticket that allows them to sleep on the deck of the ship. The packers are very friendly and parties go on through the night on the deck of the ship.

"That night, on the boat, there were these Greek soldiers who kept trying to put the moves on this girl from New Zealand who we met the night before. And these soldiers kept giving her a hassle so I casually walked up to her and in my best British accent that I could muster said 'Hey Sis, Mom wants you down in the cabin right now.' And we both just walked away!"

Before he left the boat to enter Italy the custom agents came on board the boat with dogs and made all the packers sit down on the deck. Then

the agents walked the dogs behind everyone checking for drugs. While in Italy Goldbach stayed in "pension" homes owned by families. They rent out the extra rooms to packers as a source of income.

"While we were visiting the top of Mount Vesuvius we were caught in a heavy rain storm that kinda made me wonder if the old mount was going to blow again. But you know how your imagination can be," said Goldbach. "I was really amazed at the Vatican and St. Peters. It's hard to believe all the art and how beautiful everything is. That's pretty much the case throughout the other countries as well. All the old examples of architecture are so well preserved."

"The young Italian girls and German girls we would see later proved to be the best looking and fashion minded during our stay."

After leaving Italy Goldbach headed to Spain but only stayed several days due to terrible rains that they encountered. On the train ride from Italy through Spain and into France, Goldbach was faced with a three day fast.

"When we left Italy we forgot to get some Spanish currency and when we arrived in Spain the banks were closed because it was an election day so we had to get back on the train. When we stopped the next time it was almost midnight and all the banks were closed and when we finally got to France it was Sunday and I was blacking out ever so often because of my hunger."

"While we were in Paris most of our time was devoted to the museums and touring the buildings with great architectural value, like Notre Dame. The art in their museums is

so impressive. Michelangelo's David is just awesome. It seems to stand larger than life. Then, the Mona Lisa is smaller than I thought but it draws the attention of a very large crowd."

In Paris the night life was more for the well-to-do than college students backpacking across the country. At the famous Moulin Rouge admission is \$75 with a \$25 minimum per person on drinks.

"Our final three days in France were spent at the French Grand Prix in Dijon. That had to be the most enjoyable part of the trip because right there in front of me was Jody Schenker and all the racing greats that I have been reading about all my life. We had general admission seats and were allowed to sit anywhere along the track. It was really exciting."

Goldbach left France and went through the Swiss Alps but did not spend any time in Switzerland because of the high cost of living. After their train ride through the Alps Goldbach arrived in Vienna and went to a concert by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra.

"The concert was outstanding but a bit uncomfortable. The sound levels were about the same as some rock concerts I have been to here in the U.S. If the seats were a bit more comfortable it would have been a perfect evening."

Goldbach had grown accustomed to riding the trains free in Vienna by taking a seat in the last car where the conductors never checked for tickets but this almost backfired when he arrived in Germany.

"We were riding in the last car when

the conductor entered the car asking for tickets. When we told him we had no tickets he told us that was the equivalent of a \$5 fine and that was one third of my daily budget. So I told him I wasn't about to pay that and he took me by the arm and said we would go to the police. So I paid the fine and went hungry before arguing with the Munich police force."

Goldbach enjoyed Munich nightlife. It consisted mainly of street musicians sitting on the corners playing selections from Bob Dylan, John Denver, The Beatles, and other contemporary musicians. The musicians had their cases open next to them and people would throw them money.

"While in Munich we ate at McDonald's. I still can't believe it but we were getting closer to the end of our trip and we wanted a good meal for a change. It cost me 7 dollars for a hamburger, a ¼ pounder, an order of fries, and a shake. But it sure tasted good."

On his final day in Germany Goldbach visited East Berlin. After filling out the proper papers to enter the country, which took about an hour, Goldbach noticed that the older buildings were not as well preserved as in the other countries that he visited.

"The older buildings looked as if they were ready to fall apart. And the people were very quiet and seemed just to be going about their business. One strange thing was a 100 foot line just to get into the grocery store in East Berlin. The stores only carried one brand and size of every product and this was the case in most of Europe. There is no use of preservative and artificial coloring in the food or drink."

Goldbach caught a boat crossing the English Channel in Brugges,

Belgium, and as they neared England he was struck by the Whitecliffs of Dover.

"They were so white. And it looked as if they jump straight out of the channel and the they blended right into the fields on its sides."

While in England the student spent much of his time in London. He viewed the Crown Jewels, the changing of the guard, Madame Truseau's Wax Museum, the Who's new movie *The Kids are Alright* and visited Stonehenge.

"The Jewels, the guard, and the wax museum were kind of a bore but Stonehenge was hard to believe. The size of the stones and the construction is hard to imagine and in the fields surrounding Stonehenge there were farmers harvesting their crops, hardly even noticing the great monument."

"Most of the evenings we were in London we spent in Piccadilly Circus. That was a real experience. It was almost a show just watching the different people walking around. The punks with their green and yellow hair and the Teddy's who are Elvis idols. The Tube (subway) was also a thrilling experience one night when these two gangs were causing trouble and one of them almost pulled out his gun."

Goldbach's trip ended in London where he caught a flight back to New York.

"The trip was really enjoyable. We were pretty lucky to still be alive. That may be a little drastic. Maybe it can be best said that we weren't harmed because we spent many a night sleeping on the floor of train stations and sometimes outside the train stations. Once we arrived in Greece we were lucky to get five hours of sleep a night but it well worth it."

ONLY 211 PERSONS CARED ENOUGH TO VOTE YESTERDAY

Will YOU Care Enough TOMORROW?

Only 30 hear commissioner tell of PSC's control of utilities

By Marie Ceselski

Fewer than 30 persons—students, faculty and newsmen—attended last Thursday's convocation by representatives of the Missouri Public Service Commission. PSC speakers were Commissioner Larry Dorhity, a 28-year old Republican Springfield attorney, and Ken Rademan, director of the PSC's Utility Division. The event was sponsored by the College Union Board and open to the public.

The small group moved from the College Union Ballroom into Dining Room C at the request of the PSC officials who thought a more informal program was in order. During a question and answer forum the duties of the PSC, especially jurisdiction on nuclear power by utilities, were discussed.

"Our job is to see the consumer gets fair services, safe services, and that the utilities receive a reasonable fair return on their investment," explained Dorhity.

He continued, "We have jurisdiction over investor-owned utilities in the state, but, then, you run into other areas which fall under the FCC, ICC, NRC, ... so it's technical."

Dorhity described the PSC as a bipartisan body of five commissioners of which there are currently three Democrats, one Republican, and one Independent. Gov. Joseph

Teasdale appoints the members upon advice and consent of the Missouri Senate and they serve for six year terms. Consumer advocate Alberta Slavin currently chairs the group of attorneys, educators, and business persons, according to Commissioner Dorhity.

"Rates set for the electric utilities are our biggest thing," he said. "They file with the commission for an increase and we do an audit, an investigation, to see if it's justified."

"At hearings we hear expert testimony of both the utilities and the consumers and then there is cross examination. Everything is for public record and is transcribed so we can review it before decision is made. Most of the time we all can't make it to hearings so the record is important, as important as if I were there," told Dorhity.

"The public," says the commissioner, "is represented by the Office of Public Counsel. This is separate from us. They take complaints on services as well as the customer's case during the rate hearings."

"Usually at the hearings people come forward to talk about the adequacy of the service or tell how an increase is going to affect their family," he mentioned.

Persons may contact the Office of Public Counsel by writing to P.O.

Box 1218, Jefferson City State Office Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101 or calling 314-751-4857. Address for the Missouri Public Service Commission is P.O. Box 360 in Jefferson City and business phone is 314-751-3234. Direct complaints can be made by calling the toll free Consumer Hotline at 800-392-4211. There are additional PSC offices in Kansas City and St. Louis.

Rademan reported that the Utility Division has 105 employees including engineers, educators, economists, attorneys, and persons with degrees in business, all who provide technical assistance to the commission.

"Our case load is the largest in PSC history—130 cases now pending, of which 41 were rate increases," said Rademan.

"Those 41 cases could amount to a \$475 million dollar increase to the public if granted. Compare that with 1974 when the 21 major rate increase cases amounted to \$86.5 million dollars," he mentioned.

The director further explained, "... last year utilities had a revenue of \$2.6 billion; it's doubled within the last five years."

"We're always expanding, especially with addition of the nuclear industry. You students might check us out for employment," he added.

Concerning complaints received by the PSC, Dorhity told that in the 12 month period ending July 1978 they had received 8,248 complaints, most of which were handled informally. He said the toll free hot line had been instrumental in this process and had proved to be an asset. Currently eight persons are employed by the PSC to handle the hotline complaints.

Dorhity and Rademan informed that the PSC not only grants rate increases but rate decreases as well. "In 1975 at Sullivan, Mo.," explained Rademan, "a utility company asked for and received a rate increase but after a three year audit by the PSC it was discovered that the company should have received a decrease, not an increase."

"Now we have a situation where the utility is going to have to either refund an average of \$33 to each of its 7,800 customers or provide free service for up to three years for some," the director said.

About nuclear power Commissioner Dorhity told, "Nuclear power is inevitable. It's coming and we're not prepared. Some of us have been saying for years that we should get ready."

Talking about Missouri's first nuclear power plant he went on, "We've just issued a temporary in-

junction against Calloway II and Union Electric will be issued a show cause order. We question whether or not a second nuclear power plant is needed. Our current reports say that Calloway I is all they need and the extra cost would just be passed on to customers."

On nuclear power for the Joplin area neither speaker knew of any direct connection between Empire District Electric Company of Joplin and the Wolf Creek Power plant of Kansas.

Upon further questioning, however, it was noted that the Joplin utility was related to the utilities in joint of Wolf Creek's construction.

About the possibility of the Joplin area being reviewed as a possible dump site for radioactive waste neither speaker knew of any such plans.

Interest was expressed by the group on the transportation of radioactive waste from Three Mile Island by Tri State Transit of Joplin through Missouri to its dump site in Washington. Dorhity and Rademan were to meet with Tri State Transit officials later in the day to discuss plans.

According to the commissioner, Missouri, because there are no laws pertaining to the transportation of radioactive waste, has no actual jurisdiction over the matter. Other

surrounding states, says Dorhity, have such laws or laws which can be used to stop the transportation through their boundaries. He mentioned that next spring a hazardous waste bill would be introduced in the Missouri Legislature and would gain passage, therefore, giving Missouri some "say so" on the issue.

Some information on nuclear power plants was given by Dorhity: "Plants have a life span of somewhere between 30 and 40 years after which they must be decommissioned. This is due to radioactivity. The chemical breakdown makes it too dangerous."

Rademan added, "Now the utilities, in their plug for nuclear power, will say how cheap nuclear power is. And it is. The cost is in building the plants and, then, eventually, decommissioning them. And we still don't know how that's going to be done."

Both speakers said that it was the public's right to know about nuclear power and that the time to learn is now. Dorhity told the group they should try to visit the Calloway plant while being built, since tours are available.

"It's a tremendous operation to see this monstrous structure. You can see all the safety precautions. Everything's doubled for safety. People should really take this opportunity," Dorhity finished.

5 courses to begin

Five Continuing Education classes are scheduled to begin this evening at Missouri Southern, according to Dr. David Bingman, director. They include classes in Weaving, Tole Painting, Career/Life Planning, Rapid Reading, and Beginner's Stained Glass.

Weaving, taught by Sylvia Jones, will begin tonight and meet from 7 to 9 in Art Building, room 107 for 8 weeks. Students will learn several ways of accomplishing the weaving process and making objects of their choice. The fee is \$20 which does not include materials. One semester hour of continuing education credit is offered. Enrollment is the first evening of class.

Tole Painting will meet on Thursdays for 6 weeks from 6:30 to 9:15 p.m. in Hearnes Hall, room 109. Taught by Jane Pierce, the course is designed to teach students how to use controlled brush strokes and color to add the third dimension to an object. Shading and highlighting procedures will also be taught. One semester hour of continuing education credit is offered with a class fee of \$20 which does not include supplies. The class has a minimum of 10 students needed with enrollment at the first meeting.

Career/Life Planning, a 10-week seminar, will meet on Thursdays from 1 to 3 p.m. in the ECM conference room at Newman and Duquesne Roads. Taught by the Rev. Alex Wales, the seminar orientates participants to processes which increase awareness of personal skills, traits, and goals, which are marketable. It enables participants to discover effective procedures for conducting a job hunt (whether for the first job or a change of career) that is assertive and positive. The course also provides guidelines for helping individuals develop career life goals which sustain their employment after securing a job. The non-credit class has a fee of \$20

which does not include textbooks. Registration is at the first class meeting.

Rapid Reading will meet on Thursdays from 7 to 8:40 p.m. in the Gene Taylor Education-Psychology building, room 228 for 8 weeks. Taught by Dr. Leland Easterday this enrichment course is recommended for anyone who is an average reader with an ambition to increase both reading rate and comprehension. The course employs the individualized approach within a reading laboratory equipped with reading machines and printed materials especially designed to help students become more efficient readers. Self-tests are available for student progress and evaluation purposes. The class fee is \$20 with materials provided. One semester of continuing education credit is offered with a limit of 15 students. Enrollment is the first evening of class.

Beginners' Stained Glass, taught by Sam Loop, will meet from 6:30 to 9 p.m. Thursdays at Windfall Light Studio, 1901 Joplin Street. This course will provide fundamental instruction in stained glass procedures for the hobbyist. Students will be taught glass cutting, leading, foiling, and soldering. During the class students will build three projects including two small window ornaments and one large panel (retail value \$55). The non-credit class has a fee of \$50 which does not include materials and tools which should not exceed \$65. The class has a limit of 8 students and students must pre-enroll. To pre-enroll students must contact the Continuing Education office at MSSC, phone 624-8100, extension 258 and give their name and address. The class fee of \$50 must be received within 5 days after pre-enrollment. Checks should be made payable to MSSC and sent to the Division of Continuing Education, MSSC, Joplin, MO 64801. Students will pay the tool and material fee the first evening of class.

BSU tells semester plans

The Baptist Student Union announces its series of semester events for Christian fellowship to be held either in the College Union or the BSC at 1230 Duquesne Road.

Leonard Roten will be conducting a period of Christian fellowship breakfasts at 7 a.m. Mondays in the old faculty dining area and Tuesday, from noon to 1 p.m., will be "Jesus Hour" with lunch in the College Union. Films, speakers, or Bible study will be used. It is B.Y.O.B. or bring your own Bible.

"Commuter Noon Day" will be Wednesdays from noon to 1 p.m. in the College Union. Commuter students are encouraged to bring a sack lunch and participate in fellowship before leaving campus for

the day. "Soul Fellowship" for black students and their friends, will be conducted at the BSC on Thursdays at 6:30 p.m. Kenric Conway, Missouri Southern alumnus and former football player will lead the services.

"Bodylife" at 8 p.m. on Fridays is a period of fellowship in the body of Christ directed toward dorm residents. Bible study, witnessing, share groups, and speakers will occupy the time.

The BSC will hold victory gatherings at the center after home football games on Saturdays. "Food and Fun" will be featured at 4 p.m. on Sundays for dorm students. A light meal will be served and fellowship will be held.



Two members of the Public Service Commission were on campus last week to discuss in a CUB-sponsored program their agency's role in utility control.

1 out of 9 manufactures goods for export

More than one out of every nine Americans employed in manufacturing industries are producing goods exported abroad and farmers nationwide depended upon exports for \$1 of every \$4 of farm sales in 1977.

Missouri received \$766 million from agricultural exports in 1977 and further took in \$1,622 million from 1976 manufacturing exports, providing direct employment for an estimated 22,600 workers, according to the Bureau of Census and Department of Agriculture.

Exports also support employment in the trucking, rail transport, insurance, and other service industries.

The U.S. Department of Commerce, however, reports that Americans are less concerned about exports than any other major industrial nation. The country has been traditionally preoccupied with its own continental economy says the Commerce Department and claims Americans are unaccustomed to thinking themselves as needing to be part of the world economy.

Locally the merchandise export business is found to be as important as the state's welfare on the industry. Cardinal Scales Mfg. Co., Webb City, sends industrial scales; King Press, Inc., Joplin, distributes offset newspaper presses; General Irrigation Co., Carthage, produces irrigation equipment; and Midwestern Machines Co., Inc., Joplin, ships mining equipment and rock drills abroad.

Leading exporter of lead and zinc, Missouri accounted for about half of the U.S. shipments of these products totaling \$14.5 million. The state's copper sales of \$3 million were also the highest among the five states exporting the metal.

Transportation equipment is largest of Missouri's manufacturing exports, accounting for nearly half the total. The state is the seventh largest U.S. exporter of the product, Missouri also ships abroad sizeable amounts of nonelectric machinery, electric and electronic equipment, and chemicals. Together, these four commodities account for almost

four-fifths of the state's manufactured exports.

Direct export of transportation equipment from Missouri to foreign countries brought in \$769 million, machinery other than electric contributed \$196 million, electric and electronic equipment produced \$155 million, and chemicals and allied products supplied \$152 million to the state's 1976 economy.

Missouri profits not only from goods produced directly for shipment to foreign destinations but also from those which become exports through other states. The state's export figures for manufacturing exclude the output of supplying establishments that furnish parts and materials to manufacturers producing goods in final form for export.

Indirect exports of this nature are particularly important, reports the Commerce Department, to industries whose products require further processing such as primary metals, fabricated metal products, chemicals, and also in those industries whose products constitute

components and parts for assembly into machinery, electric equipment, and transportation equipment.

The state is the 15th largest exporter of manufactured goods with neighboring Illinois 3rd, Arkansas 28th, Kansas 31st, and Oklahoma 33rd.

In agricultural exports the state is 12th in the nation with Illinois 1st, Kansas 6th, Nebraska 7th, Arkansas 11th, and Oklahoma 19th. Missouri farm sales took \$1 of every \$5 from exports in 1977.

Soybeans are the leading commodity exported from Missouri. The product brought in \$286 million to the state with feed grains contributing \$115 million to the economy. The sharp growth in exports of agricultural products from 1972 to 1977 accounted for an 18 percent rise in farm sales for Missouri. Nationally, 60 percent of American farmer's soybean and soybean product crop was exported followed by cattle hides 58 percent, almonds 58 percent, rice 55 percent, cotton 45 percent, and wheat 40 percent.

Opinion

Campus should attend

Tomorrow's the big day! Right here at Missouri Southern we're going to have a gay rights debate. Who'd have thought we would be one of the few schools in the Midwest to bring such a program. Programming is one thing, and attending is another. We seem to have tremendous difficulties in allowing students an opportunity to view these educational events. The free flow of information is barely creeping into some classrooms. If we avoid the issues they will not go away no matter how diligently some faculty make the case.

The Chart has brought adequate notice; faculty received a letter, and there are, or were, numerous posters announcing the debate. There's no reason to assume any student or faculty member will not be attending the feature due to a lack of information.

It may be pure prejudice which also stops some from being in Taylor Auditorium tomorrow. After students have paid nearly \$3,000 for the program you'd think they'd be allowed to attend and make their own judgements—use those college brains.

Yes, possibly there are instructors who don't think their whole class should attend. But if there is even one student who wants to go then he/she should be dismissed without harassment.

Time has come for students to be open about their difficulties in attending convocations, whether they are CUB or Special Events Committee sponsored. If you have difficulties, write to the CUB.

Whether you're pro or con or totally ignorant of the subject, let's pack that auditorium tomorrow!

Gun control needed

Louis Harris reports that 80 percent of those polled last year favored strong handgun control legislation while only 18 percent opposed such measures. Even among those who owned guns 71 percent favored control. Then, there is the National Rifle Association, financially alive by gun manufacturers, which lobbies heavily against any control but which has never polled its entire membership on the question.

What is at stake in the control of handguns? Currently if you own a handgun or if one is owned within your household then you are twice as likely as the average American to be murdered, accidentally shot, or to commit suicide. There are over 50 million easily concealed weapons at large causing over 20,000 deaths, 120,000 injuries and a half million gun confrontations each year.

This is madness—all for the sake of so-called freedom but more applicably it's the freedom of gun manufacturers and sellers of handguns and ammunition that are at stake. The almighty dollar once again takes precedence over human lives. It is insanity perpetuated by a well financed lobby.

Contact Senators Danforth and Eagleton and Rep. Taylor about this issue. Tell them you're being denied life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness without threat or fear of being shot within your own neighborhood. Tell them you're smart enough to know the NRA is only thinking about itself—the gun industry.

Why free enterprise?

Here comes another general education requirement. Yes, some members of the Board of Regents are going to railroad through a new class—The American Economic System. In other words, it's the free enterprise routine, folks.

Not to be totally disrespectful to our hero capitalists, but wouldn't we be better off just implementing economics into our social science classes, which they already do to some extent?

Clark Swanson says:

For just a moment or two I would like to comment on the living and working conditions I am subjected to at this place called Missouri Southern. Although not the most pleasant, they could be worse. So if I may, it would please me to explain my present situation to those of you who don't understand.

First let me start off by describing the living conditions this young artisan must endure. Two words can describe the situation, Honors Hall. Not to say that the living con-

ditions are bad, but they are. And to make it worse they went and put 23 other people down there with me. I thought they said I got the whole building for the \$545 I'm paying.

I guess the others aren't bad. In fact they're rather entertaining. Except for the God-sent staff assistants, who rarely stagger in before 4:30 a.m., all of them are either mentally ill or have a social disease. Then there is that man of great endurance, Freddie Ford. He runs so many girls through

his doorway, we finally installed a turnstile to keep track.

Then there is Jim and John or John and Jim. John is the kind of person that would steal your towel while you were in the shower. He doesn't seem to have the decency to wait till you can dry off. Then there is Jim. What can you say about a person who two times his best girl back home then calls her long distance from a pay phone to tell her about his new girlfriend, collect no doubt.

Alright, in ten picas or less I shall describe The Chart staff to you. Small. We are by anyone's standards just a bit overworked and underpaid. We have to work with adverse conditions such as photographers, sportswriters, and freshman staff members.

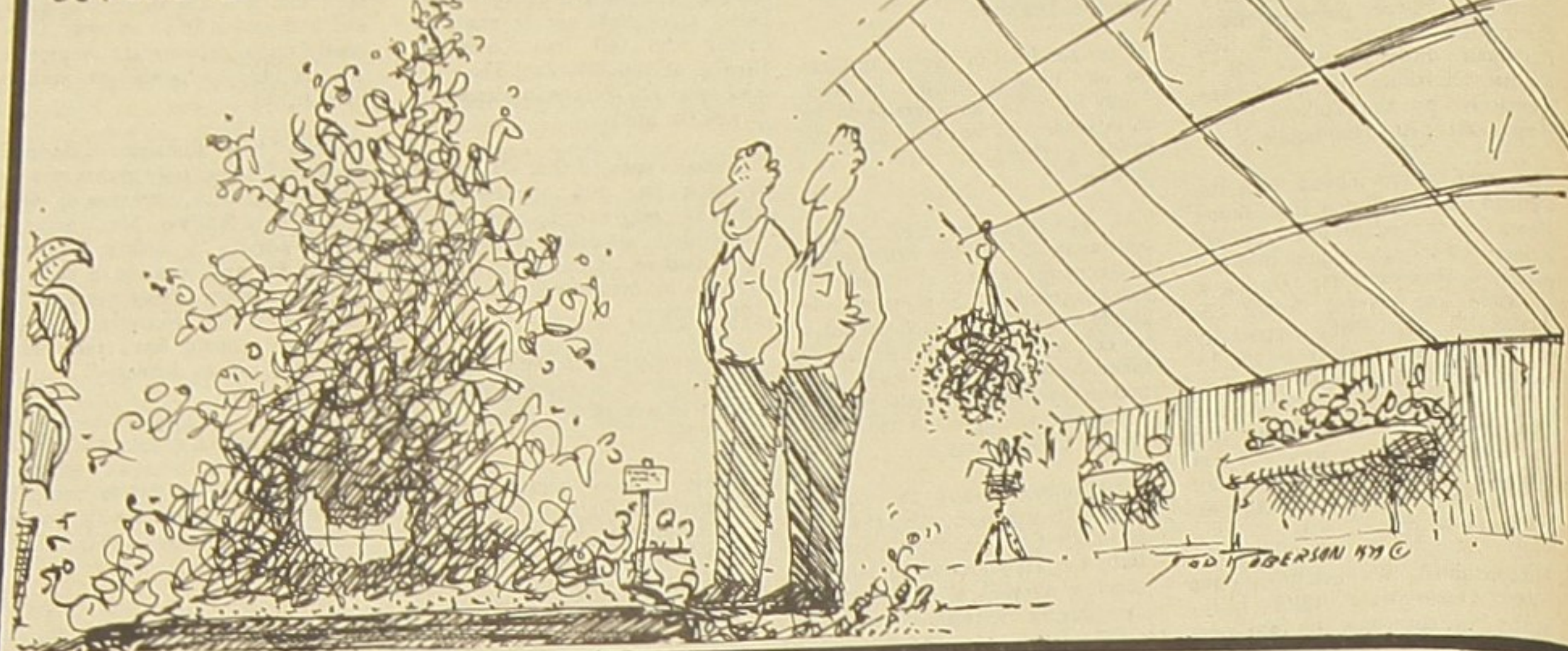
And we can't forget our loving advisor who always seems too right to our dismay. Just once I would like him to make a mistake.

Now you're asking

what does all this mean. To tell you honestly, I am not really sure except to say that it's all a part of life, that college is more than books and grades; it's learning to work with people. I feel very fortunate to have this experience of working with and living with these people.

I think that the student body as a whole forgets this fact in lieu of grades and other factors. But then as soon as we realize this fact, that is when we gain a complete education.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT THIS ONE'S PLANT FOOD IS, THE OWNER DISAPPEARED BEFORE I COULD ASK."



Marie Ceselski

Last week I touched a great nerve—College Union Board policy. To be fair to all parties concerned I must now take a punch at, yes—the Student Senate.

El Presidente' has some delusions of grandeur for his office; he may have got so excited with the title that he has forgot his duties. Already he is at fault. President Robert Murtux II forgot to publicize any significant notice of filing for offices which were to come up for a vote this week. Had it not been for The Chart, no one would have known it was election time.

Friday is balloting for senatorial positions. Hopefully, some students will get together and plan write-in campaigns to fill the positions. This needs to be a careful move, not just one person writing in his/her own name for the heck of it. Don't abuse the right.

Write-in votes are legal according to the Student Senate Constitution which states: "Any student may cast write-in vote on any Senate-sponsored election by writing the name of a person who meets the qualification for the office. He shall designate that the written-in name is his choice by writing it in the

blank provided on all ballots for this purpose."

So there it is in writing. We had quite a brawl about it last year when some persons, students and faculty, took the election into their hands and decided it didn't matter what the Constitution said. If the Constitution is wrong then it should be changed, not just overlooked as those in power see fit.

I wonder if President Murtux remembered to have the ballots printed with write-in spaces. You know, the strength of this year's Senate will determine how many of

the President's wild ideas get implemented as well as whether he stays in office. I would not make the accusation that he has purposefully forgotten how important these elections are and for that matter did not permit the greatest number of students to be informed. I think, however, deep down inside he has his own doubts and the pressure has hit him. But if we acknowledge the mistakes made, correct them, and pull together it can be a successful year for student government at Missouri Southern.

Get out there and vote!



Blaine Kelly

(Continued from last week)

The sociologist will incessantly argue that his job—or her job, if you think I'm flinging another sexist remark for you to catch—is to be objective and analyze prejudice in a structured set of terms purely from a sociological standpoint, nothing moral or emotional to adulterate your thinking; in fact you are told that every idea in your head someone else has said, only better, and that none of your ideas are your own—a regimented philosophy unique to prejudicial studies, which, if I believed, would lead me to commit suicide. This standpoint is of itself rather dogmatic and nonflexible, much like the prejudiced person.

If you limit yourself to this kind of ductless structure, you're blinding yourself to other forces around you and viewing the world through tunnel-vision. A sociological overview of prejudice, that outlines and defines the authoritarian personality as one which is very rigid and dogmatic in outlook, is in itself contributing to rigidity in outlook by saying: Look, you've got to look at the situation through our schematic and with the theories we have developed. And sociology is an unexact science at that; another is psychology.

Do these two sciences really have a

connection to that aeroform something we call reality, or have they constructed their own self-contained reality? Is life creating the science? or is the science now creating life in its own terms, placing findings where they seem to fit neatly, and force-feeding it down our throats?

But let me mitigate what I've just said, for it is only a speculation (and backed by enough examples and dissertation would be much like the theories the sociology of minority groups is built around) and I'm only attacking the contradiction mentioned earlier. I'd be foolish to think the study of prejudice and discrimination is all unreliable conjecture that's out of touch with reality—as out of touch as are all those people who swear by it. There's an alarming number of seminary students who are temples for this demigod, purely analytical by their nature—demonized, in need of exorcism. When one becomes unable to laugh at one's self, unable to chuckle at an ethnic joke, something serious is happening. I can laugh at a humorous essay that through exaggerating and sensationalizing depicts fly-fishermen as big snobs or explains how people who wear glasses don't deserve to live. If it has some genuine wit, I'm not about to object to it.

It's almost the same thing as when in early 1978 the song "Short People" was dropped from the playlists of numerous radio stations because it caused public unrest. It seemed to me that any bubble-head could see the point the song expressed only too successfully—that of stressing the stupidity of serious-minded prejudice by using the absurd analogy of people below average height—but instead certain people of below average IQ assigned composer Randy Newman with a misnomer of prejudice, never seeing the anti-prejudice statement the song was trying to make. Does this show us anything? Yes—for openers it tells you to never be profound because people are too stupid to interpret your statement correctly; second, maybe short people are indeed inferior if they're so inept to misinterpret a simple little song; and third, an inability to appreciate well-crafted humor, even if it employs ethnic ridicule and rash generalization, is unhealthy and inhuman.

Even my ERA editorial a couple of semesters ago was seen as all-out raunch and was sacrificed during public burnings because of a failure to recognize the between-the-lines message it presented—one of mimicking the extremist attitudes of both men and women in the

women's rights issue; and after examining the piece with less than a gynecologist's scrutiny, you can see I was exorbitant in insulting my own sex (making men look barbaric and lecherous) and comparatively lax in making women appear foolish. If you take offense, it's like reading a headline but ignoring the story behind it.

You see, some of us who are English majors and have interests in art and are humanoid are rather open (liberal) minded and, above all, open hearted. I can enjoy Dicken's comic realism as well as Gissing's sordid naturalism, Hawthorne's symbolism as well as Poe's psychological horrors, Fleetwood Mac's easygoing intelligence or Jackson Brown's prosaic, poetic colors as well as Alice Cooper's demonic parodies or the Rolling Stones' sexist stance on "Some Girls"; I can judge society from all angles, am willing to question axioms, and am independent enough to draw my own conclusions and even take them with a grain of salt. As a creative individual at heart, it tugs on my heartstrings to know that there are so many narrow-minded prisoners who can't unlock the shackles (of what they believe to be factual purism) that bind them to hard times on the analytic merry-go-round of hard intellectual light—or, rather, hard intellectual darkness.

The Chart

Missouri's Best College Newspaper

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B.J. concludes story about Joplin's famous House of Lords

By Clark Swanson

Fourth in a series

His hollowed eyes continued to stare at the floor. His body was motionless, his head bowed.

Then he spoke.

"I'm sorry for that," said B.J. "I don't feel too well. Can I have a cigarette?"

The stranger handed him one.

"Where was I? Oh, yes. I was talking about Ike Mincks, the best cook in town.

"One thing you have to remember,"—and he began to drift again—"is that in those days things like the whore house and the gambling were accepted. People didn't raise a big fuss. Because the House of Lords was accepted. It was a place of entertainment for the people."

"Ike Mincks?" prompted the stranger.

"Oh, yeah. I have a funny story to tell you about him. One time when they were drafting men for World War I, Ike Mincks was drafted. But the head man at the local draft board kept Ike from going. He thought Ike's job of managing the House of Lords more important than serving in the army.

"Anyways, there was a lot more than just food. Up on the second floor I'm told that sometimes \$50,000 would change hands in poker games. They also had a roulette table up there.

"Also, I hear that a few men were killed there, too. Oh, shit, I heard that one man killed a nigger there once, too. You have to remember that when it first opened, some men still carried guns. And I think a gambler or two was shot up there.

"Have you heard of the Buckfoot gang?"

"No, I don't think so," said the stranger.

"Well, they made their headquarters at the House of Lords. Their big thing was swindling people at footraces. One man lost \$64 and a bank in Webb City lost \$55,000 to them in some kind of deal, but I can't remember what though."

Again he stopped.

"Is that all?" asked the stranger.

"Hell, no," said B.J.

"Well, please, continue."

"Can I have another cigarette?"

"Here, take the pack. I have another."

"The House of Lords was famous. Not just in Joplin, but all over the world. This is because of all the men that went to war."

"O.K.," said the stranger.

"You don't believe me."

"Oh, yes," said the stranger in a rather startled way.

"You know that they used to give parties for the men going away to war at the House of Lords. And then they would have a parade down to the train station. Those poor dumb sons of a bitches. I was in the war—not the first one, the second one. I know what laid ahead of them.

"You know what is funny to me. There was only one white person who worked in the kitchen. I don't know her name. Someone said Bradbury, but who knows. But this old friend of mine told me she made the best apple pie that there ever was. Gee, I wish I could have some apple pie. How about you?"

"It would be nice," said the stranger. And he did feel rather empty by now.

"You know, I have never seen any of them, but I told there was some pictures of nude ladies in the bar. I hear that they was good looking, too."

"What else is there to say about the place?"

"Oh, have you heard about that painter, Benton. Damn, I can't remember his first name."

"Thomas Hart Benton," said the stranger.

"Yeah, that's it. He got his first job as an artist there. Yeah, he went in one day because he had heard of it. And I guess the boys they sorta started teasing him because he was so young. But one man saw what he could do and sent him down to the newspaper office. And he got his first job there.

"It was almost a big business center there itself. Quite a

few deals were written down on table cloths. And they were too important to leave them so they took them with them when they left. You know, if I ever did that I would be busted."

B.J. stopped and just sat. He was sitting, gazing at the floor, wishing he could have been part of the madness he admired so much.

He continued to ramble on, explaining in rather vague detail how drinking and gambling were different in those days.

"Money came and went easy in those days. The miners considered Joplin the last frontier. They did a different kind of drinking. It was for pleasure.

"It was a place of glamour in those days, and it meant something to people to go there and drink. The man who owned the newspaper at that time had a tunnel built over the alley from his office to the House of Lords so he could be with the boys when he wanted. It was a type of friendship. That's about all I know."

Suddenly he added, "I forgot to tell you the most important thing. How they got the name. Patton needed a name for the place. So he placed all the suggestions into a hat and drew them. He kept drawing them out until he found one he liked. Well, there happened to be an Englishman in town at the time. And he put the name *The House of Lords* in. Patton drew it out and liked it."

B.J. looked up and said, "Like all good things it came to an end. They killed it. When prohibition was passed, it killed the House of Lords."

To be continued

Saudi Arabia clinging to tradition, sisters say

By Richard Polen

Despite their wealth, the people of Saudi Arabia are still clinging to time-honored customs and traditions, according to two Joplin area students who recently lived in the African nation.

Because their parents still reside in Saudi Arabia, Brenda and Kathy asked that only their first names be used so they could be critical of the Saudi government without risk to their parents.

Their father, a Joplin native, works as an electrical engineer for Arab American Oil Company (ARAMCO), which is under control of the Saudi government.

The only foreigners allowed into the country are those who work for the government or ARAMCO. Asked if an American could go there just to sightsee, Kathy replied, "They probably wouldn't let you. People just don't go there to visit."

However, the two enjoyed their stay in Saudi Arabia and at least one would like to return soon.

"It's fun there," said Kathy, the younger of the sisters. "I want to go again next year. I like to travel. That's about the only thing I like to do."

Brenda seemed less enthusiastic. "I think it's okay," she said. "They didn't have cars until about five years ago. And they have some crazy drivers over there."

"The police can take you away for no reason...They can pour acid on you."

Only men are allowed to drive in Saudi Arabia, and the country has a unique auto accident law.

"If you have a wreck with an Arab," Kathy explained, "it's automatically your fault. They figure if you weren't in the country, it wouldn't have happened."

Another item that took some getting used to was the tight censorship imposed by the Saudis.

"Everything is censored on TV," said Brenda. "There isn't any kissing. No pornography."

"The police can come and take you away for no reason," she continued. "They can pour acid on you. And if you say anything against the King, they'd send you back (to your native country)."

Kathy related that "they step on your camera if they see you taking a picture of something they don't like." Brenda quickly added, "But that's in extreme cases. Usually, they'll just expose your film."

The punishment for violent crimes is harsh. "You have to eat with your right hand," began Kathy. "If you steal, they cut your right hand off and someone has to feed you."

"And if you commit rape, they kill you in front of everybody."

If all this doesn't sound like your idea of paradise, take heart: It's always summer in Saudi Arabia.

"We lived by the Arabian Gulf," Brenda said. "And it got—how hot does it get, Kathy? About 115?"

"It got to be 120," Kathy recalled. "And because we lived by the water, it was humid. At Christmas, you can still go to the pools and stuff."

As would be expected with such a climate, the native dress is much different from that of the western world. Kathy explained that the men always wear white robes with scarf-like head dresses.

"And women all wear black," added Brenda. "Women can't show any part of their bodies."

The educational system in Saudi Arabia is also significantly different.

Continued on page 8

John Wood only one of maintenance staff

By Chad Stebbins

More than 40 persons make up the College maintenance department, yet relatively few others realize the type of work they do. Custodians, a painter, carpenters, a yard crew, mechanical maintenance men, and an auto mechanic all receive little recognition. But they are responsible for the overall upkeep and servicing of all college buildings and property.

John Wood, assistant director of the physical plant, has much to do with the operation of the maintenance department.

"I assume part of the work responsibility for Howard Dugan (director of the physical plant)," said Wood. "I take care of the things he doesn't have time for."

Wood's duties include dispersing work to particular departments through work orders, requisitioning purchase orders, and assisting

Dugan in making periodic inspections of the buildings.

Said Wood, "Basically, I'm a working supervisor. I don't stay in the office all that much. My job has been a new challenge to me. As the college grows, the job grows. I try to help Dugan all that I can."

Wood is no stranger to Missouri Southern and this area. He has lived in Webb City all his life. In 1974 he received an associate degree in auto mechanics here. After that, Wood worked as a fleet mechanic for the college until September, 1976. He then worked as a mechanic for Goodyear. In August, 1978, Wood rejoined the staff at Southern.

"I hope to continue my education someday," said the assistant director. "I'd like to get a B.S. degree in management technology. Most college physical plant directors today have four-year degrees."

Work is done by the maintenance

department all year round.

Said Wood, "Summer is definitely our busiest time of the year. While most of the students are gone, we do a lot of catch-up work. We also complete other projects while the campus is empty. The yard crew is extremely busy with mowing and ground work. When school starts, we slow down to a certain extent."

Installation of ECON VI, an automatic, computer-based management system, designed to reduce operating expenses while improving the quality of staff and mechanical equipment, is nearly complete.

"We hope to be using it on a trial basis sometime this month," said Wood. "There was a slight delay in setting it up, but most of the wiring has been done in the buildings. ECON VI should save on energy costs and should save a lot of leg work by the maintenance crew."

The department also is working on a

study of all the parking lots on campus to determine the condition, availability, and how they might need improvements."

Said Wood, "We are also studying the roofing systems of some of the buildings in order to determine where repairs are needed."

Besides his never-ending job, Wood has a lot of outside interests.

"Being a Christian, I'm very much involved with church activities," said Wood. "My wife and I teach a children's church service. I like to spend a lot of time with her and our two-year-old son."

Wood is an avid jogger, planning to enter his first marathon this fall in Nevada.

"I'm a long distance runner," said Wood. "I try to run about eight miles a day."

Continued on page 8

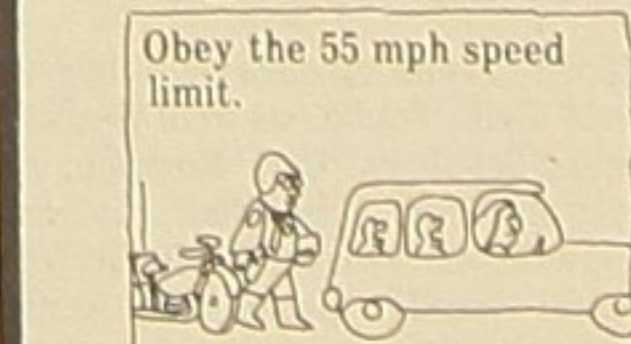
Agency makes energy recommendations

The U.S. Department of Energy has issued various recommendations on how to drive more efficiently, how to plan trips, how to care for your car and how to choose your next car, all with the intentions of saving energy, saving money.

Drive at a moderate speed. The most efficient range usually is 35 to 45 miles per hour and on the highway, where you may need to maintain a higher speed, stay at 55 m.p.h. Most automobiles get about 18 percent better mileage on the highway at 50 than at 65, and 20 percent better mileage at 55 than at 70 m.p.h.

Start and drive at a smooth and steady pace. Press lightly but steadily on the accelerator so that you flow smoothly through traffic. Avoid unnecessary accelerating, braking, and tailgating.

Drive defensively, advises the Energy Department. Anticipate traffic flow 10 to 12 seconds ahead. Maintain 20 or 30 seconds of buffer space between your car and others around you—calculated by noting when the car ahead passes a fixed point. This gives you the necessary time and space to drive safely and use energy efficiently.



Don't idle the motor for longer than 30 seconds. Idling gets zero miles to the gallon. Driving slowly for the first few minutes is a much more efficient way to warm the motor than excessive idling, even after the car has stood overnight. Also, turn off the ignition any time you expect to wait more than 30 seconds—restarting takes less gasoline than idling.

Keep windows closed when driving at highway speeds. Open windows increase wind resistance by creating drag. If the outdoor temperatures permit, use flow-through ventilation. If heating or cooling is needed, use a moderate setting, tells the Energy Department.

When planning trips, share the ride. About one-third of all private automobile mileage is for commuting. When two people ride together they use about half the gasoline required if each drove alone.

Combine trips. Plan your trips to the store, to the library, to school, or to visit friends. You'll find one trip may serve two or three purposes. Make your shopping or optional trips when traffic is lightest, and return home before the rush hour starts. Patronize your nearest stores if possible.

Eliminate unnecessary trips. Find one trip a day which might be better handled, even eliminated, by telephoning, writing, or combining with another trip.

In caring for your car check tire pressures regularly. Keep tires inflated to the manufacturer's highest recommended level. Most such recommendations are for cold pressure, so buy a good quality gauge and take readings before starting out. Become familiar with the differences between your tires' cold and hot pressures, and adjust accordingly. You can improve mileage one percent for every two pounds of

tire pressure needed to bring them up to standard.

Replace all four tires with radials, says the Energy Department. They will generally give 3 to 5 percent improvement in gas mileage in the city, and up to 10 percent on the highway. When you buy a new car, specify radials. They will last longer, give better mileage, and often provide better steering qualities. But don't mix radials with conventional tires—it can be dangerous.

Have wheels properly aligned. Improper wheel alignment can increase fuel use and cause unnecessary tire wear. A regular alignment check is a good idea. Also check the alignment after the wheels have had a jolt from striking potholes, bumps, or curbs.

Have your brakes adjusted. Brakes that drag or grab unevenly rob you of gasoline, and can be dangerous. Be sure that the brakes both grip and release properly.

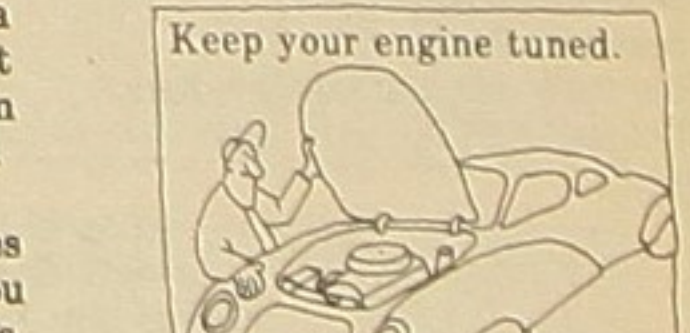


Use gasoline of the proper octane rating. The owner's manual gives the gasoline octane rating and gasoline type recommended by the auto manufacturer. What you want is octane just high enough to prevent knocking.

Check and change oil and oil filter at recommended intervals. Every time you add gasoline, check the oil. Dirty or low oil level can cause friction and wear that rob you of gasoline mileage and can seriously damage your engine.

Use a good quality SAE multi-grade

(multi-viscosity) oil. Look for the API SE rating on the container. Multi-grade oils like 10W-30 and 10W-40 help reduce internal engine friction and give better gasoline mileage than single-grade oils. Do not use an oil of higher viscosity than recommended in your owner's manual since heavier oils tend to increase friction and decrease miles-per-gallon efficiency. A lower viscosity oil such as 5W-30 is recommended for winter months in a cold climate. Consider using super oils. They increase fuel economy and give better protection against wear of motor parts. Always use oils that are marked SE.



Do the little things prudence requires, instructs the Energy Department. Don't overfill the gas tank; eliminate any chance of spillage. Don't carry unnecessary weight since for every additional 100 pounds, mileage goes down as much as four-tenths of a mile per gallon. For safety sake, never carry a can of gasoline in the trunk.

Have an engine tune-up.

When choosing a new car consult the "Gas Mileage Guide for New Car Buyers" available free from any dealer or by writing Fuel Economy, Boulder, Colo. 81009. The pamphlet gives the most complete and accurate information available on the relative fuel economy performance of all current model cars, station wagons, and light trucks. The estimates are in terms of miles per gallon measured on the Environmental Protection Agency's standardized fuel economy test.

What's happening

On Campus:

GAY RIGHTS DEBATE
September 14, Friday
11:00 a.m. Taylor Auditorium

At the Movies

NORTH PARK CINEMA I: Meatball
with Bill Murray

NORTH PARK CINEMA II: Breaking Away
with Paul Dooley and Dennis Christopher

EASTGATE I: The Muppet Movie
with Kermit the Frog and Miss Piggy

EASTGATE II: Rocky II
with Sylvester Stallone and Talia Shire

EASTGATE III: The Amityville Horror
with James Brolin and Margot Kidder

Elsewhere

September 21, Friday
The Statler Brothers
Barbara Mandrell

Tulsa Assembly Center, 8 p.m.
Tickets: \$8.00, \$7.00, \$6.00

Carson Attractions
100 Civic Center
Tulsa, Okla. 74103

(Self-addressed stamped envelope plus 50 cents for handling)

September 25, Tuesday
The Dirt Band

Uptown Theatre, 3700 Broadway
Kansas City, Mo.

September 25, Tuesday
Stanley Clarke

The Old Lady of Brady
Boulder at Brady Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma

September 28, Friday
Waylon Jennings

Hank Williams, Jr.
Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Kans.
Tickets: \$9.50, \$8.50, \$7.50

Send self-addressed stamped envelope to:
"Waylon Jennings Show"
P.O. Box 350

Shawnee Mission, KS. 66201
(Include 50 cents handling charge per ticket)

September 30, Sunday
KISS

Municipal Auditorium
8 p.m.
Tickets \$10 reserved

Capital Tickets
P.O. Box 3428

Kansas City, Kansas 66103

(Self-addressed stamped envelope plus 50 cents per ticket service charge)

October 3, Wednesday
Jean-Luc Ponty

Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Kans.
Tickets \$8.50.
8 p.m.

Capital Tickets
P.O. Box 3428

Kansas City, Kansas 66103

(Self-addressed stamped envelope plus 50 cents per ticket service charge)

October 4, Tuesday
REO Speedwagon

8:00 p.m.
Tulsa Assembly Center
Tickets \$7.00

Carson Attractions
100 Civic Center

Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

(Include self-addressed stamped envelope)

October 8, Monday
Tom Waits

Uptown Theatre
3700 Broadway
Kansas City, Mo.

October 14, Sunday
Peter Frampton

Memorial Hall, 8 p.m.
Tickets \$8.50 reserved

Capital Tickets
P.O. Box 3428

Kansas City, Kansas 66103

(Self-addressed stamped envelope plus 50 cents per ticket service charge)

the Arts

'Best Years' to be shown Tuesday night

The Missouri Southern Film Society will begin its 18th season of films with an Open House to be held in the third floor rotunda area of the College Union building. *The Best Years of Our Lives*, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday. No admission will be charged for this program.

The Best Years of Our Lives, produced in 1946, won nine Oscars (including Best Picture, Actor, Director, Writer and Supporting Actor). The New York Film Critics Award (for Best Picture and Director), and numerous international awards. This acclaimed classic, portraying the problems of veterans returning from war, is as timely as ever. The film centers on three World War II servicemen: Sgt. Stephenson (Fredric March), whose daughter has grown up during his absence; Fred Derry (Dana Andrews), whose wife has grown estranged from him; and Homer Parrish (Harold Russell), a young sailor who has lost his hands in combat.

Season tickets are now on sale for the 10-show film series which will begin Oct. 2 with Orson Welles' *The Trial* starring Anthony Perkins and Welles himself. On Oct. 16 the pre-Nazi film, *Liebelei* will be shown. *Playtime*, a delightful color film by the French master of comedy, Jacques Tati, will be presented Oct. 30. On Nov. 13, *Rembrandt*, starring Charles Laughton, will be shown. *Orde*, Carl Dreyer's supremely religious film is slated for Nov. 27. Three documentaries will be presented on the Jan. 29 program. *La Terra Trema*, a story of people dominated by the Mafia, is the Feb. 12 program. The silent shocker, *Warning Shadows*, will be presented March 11. The brilliant *Hiroshima Mon Amour* will be shown March 25 and the final program, *Zuenigora*, an epic Russian drama, will be on April 8. Season tickets are \$5 for adults and \$4 for students. Financial assistance is being provided for the series by the Missouri Arts Council.



Frederic March, with his screen family, stars in the movie "Best Years of Our Lives" to be shown Tuesday night in the College Union third floor rotunda.

Faculty art exhibit on display in gallery

The annual Missouri Southern Art Faculty Exhibit opened Sunday in the Balcony Gallery of the Fine Arts Building. The exhibit will conclude Sept. 28 and is in conjunction with the Spiva Art Center's opening season exhibit, "Nine Women Artists '79".

Featured in the faculty exhibit are Nat Cole, associate professor of art, Val Christensen, assistant professor of art and director of Spiva Art Center, Inc., Jon H. Fowler, assistant professor of art, Judy Noble Fowler, part-time instructor, Garry Hess, instructor of art, and Darrel A. Dishman director of art.

Cole's works include acrylic pain-

tings representing country people working at gardening and harvesting. The otherwise commonplace situations are made abstract to give the image a decorative formality. The artist fragments the pictorial space, with extended lines and planes, interchanging flat color areas with three-dimensional form which captures an atmosphere of nostalgia.

Christensen, newly appointed director of the Spiva Art Center, finds that making art is a "serendipitous activity." He says he enjoys the experience of discovery, "of finding new relationships by manipulating media." His special interest is print-

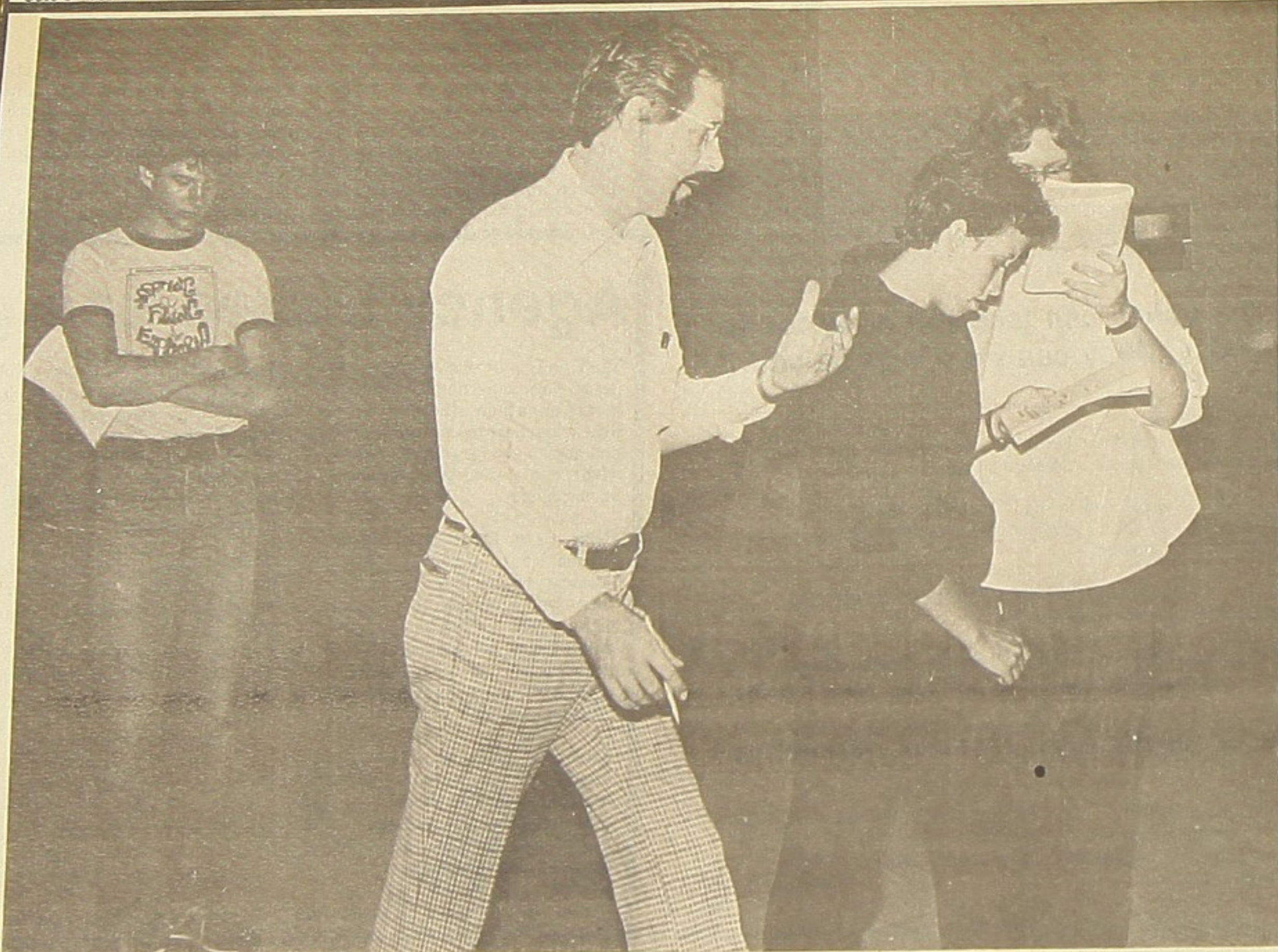
making. Another printmaker, Judith Noble Fowler, is a part-time instructor in the department. Her recent work in the intaglio printing process combines figurative and abstract images in black and white as well as color. Fowler's prints may also be seen in the current exhibit at the Spiva Art Center, "Nine Women Artists, '79".

Darrel Dishman's work for many years has expressed the theme of man in nature and Garry Hess uses a variety of processes to fashion jewelry designs including construction, forging and lost wax casting—his favorite method. He does many designs in silver, but

specializes in doing his custom work in gold.

Recent pottery designs by Jon Fowler combine his interest in figurative images with more traditional pottery forms. He also is interested in wax and clay sculpture, part of the early formation of a piece for bronze casting. With the completion of a foundry this fall in the department, he will be able to pursue this interest toward a finished bronze sculpture.

The public is invited to view the exhibit 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays, 9 a.m. to noon Saturdays and 2 to 5 p.m. Sundays.



Director Duane L. Hunt puts cast members of "Robin Hood" through the paces of blocking as rehearsals begin for the children's play.

'Robin Hood' cast

The Missouri Southern Theatre has announced the cast list for this year's first children's theatre production, *Robin Hood*. Those cast include: Karla Hicks, Carthage, as Fitzooth (Mother Hood); Maureen McCullough, Joplin, as Maid Marion Fitzwater; Warren Mayer, Neosho, as Effel Rottingnail (Herald No. 1 and bill collector); Zander Brietzke, Joplin, as Robert of Locksley (Robin Hood); Tim Warren, Webb City, as Archibad, the Sheriff of Nottingham; Mike Williams, Neosho, as Sir Guy of Gisbourne; Steve Carroll, Joplin, as Friar Tuck; Robert Lip-

pincott, Joplin, Little John Little; J. Todd Belk, Joplin, as Will Scarlet; David Stephens, Carl Junction, as Eric of Linden; Jim Blair, Galena, KS, as Adam Nobsung (Herald No. 2, and Sheriff's henchman); Annie Post, Joplin, as Agravaina (the Sheriff's wife); Maura Holmes, Carl Junction, as Ruth (village woman); Kathy Ness, Joplin, as Heather (village woman); Brenda Michael, Purdy, as Serena (court lady to Agravaina); and Barry Martin, Joplin, as Alan a Dale (Minstrel Singer and Story Teller).

Tryouts scheduled

The Missouri Southern Theatre announces tryout auditions for Agatha Christie's long-lived murder mystery, *The Mousetrap*. In its 27th year in London, *The Mousetrap* holds the world record for the longest continuous theatrical run.

Auditions will be held in Taylor Auditorium on Wednesday, Sept. 19 at 2 p.m. and Thursday, Sept. 20, at 4 p.m. Audition material should be a memorized piece from any play, two to three minutes in length. Two short selections showing maximum

contrast is preferred. The introduction to the selection should contain the play, author, the characters and the name of the individual auditioning. Simple improvisations and script readings from the play may also be requested by the director. Tryouts are private auditions before the director and the theatre staff.

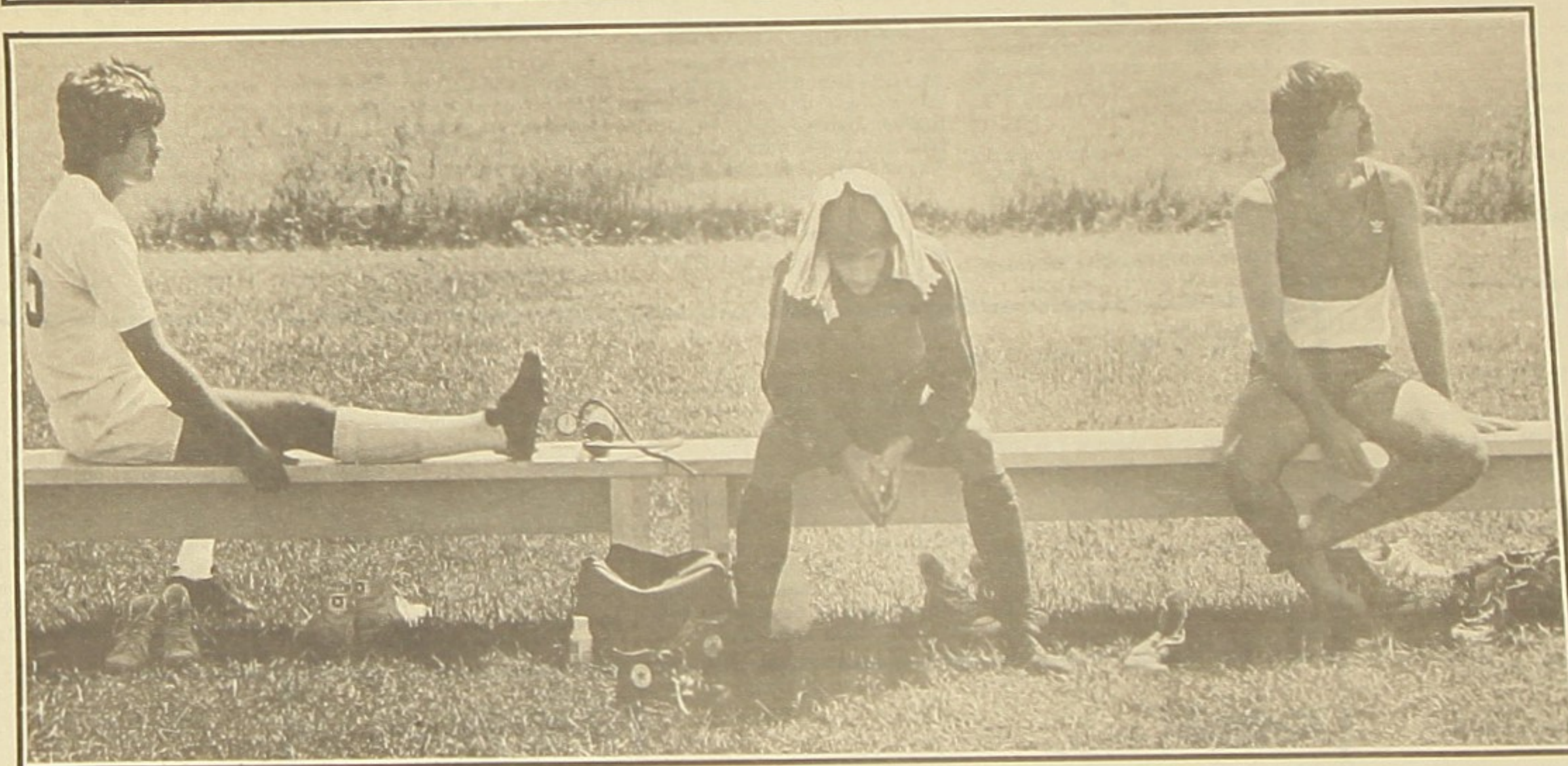
All students, staff, and administration of Southern are eligible to try out for *The Mousetrap*. Production dates for the play are scheduled for Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, 2, and 3.



A Major effort...



Major's intense concentration and physical skills are evidence why he holds the Southern record for most shutouts (10) in a season (1978).



George Major mentally prepares himself for the match against UMR in which he registered his first shutout of the year.



Lions win 3-0 victory over Rolla

By Shaun Skow

Climaxed by three goals in the second half and a spectacular save by goalie George Major, the Missouri Southern soccer Lions scored a 3-0 victory over the University of Missouri-Rolla in action last Saturday on the home field.

After a scoreless first half, the Lions pulled out in front early in the second half when tri-captain Rick Ruzicka rifled a penalty kick into the opposing net. The penalty kick was given to the Lions when a Lion forward, Alberto Escobar, was illegally pushed

away from the ball while he had been controlling in the area of the opposing goal.

Soon afterward, Todd Johnston scored another goal for the Lions, assisted by Escobar. Jeff Cindrich capped the Lion scoring after the ball had passed hands from Tim Behnen and Chuck Wommack. Johnston leads active players on the Lion roster in career goals with 15. Ruzicka's penalty kick marked the 13th career goal scored by him in what will be his fourth year of play.

"Scoring the first goal," Ruzicka said, "of the game is always a big lift on the team. We were always

pretty much in control of the game (against Rolla) but goals scored after that first one seem much easier to come by."

Another highlight of the game came when Major blocked a penalty kick by Rolla in the second half which would have narrowed the Lion lead down to 2-1.

"The referees," said Ruzicka, "ruled that [Rob] Lonigro pushed one of their players away from the ball in what was a controversial call. A similar controversial call lost us a game against Columbia last year. You just shouldn't be giving penalty kicks away like that. They're too important."

Soon after the save, Lonigro kicked the ball back away from the opponent's goal in another fine play. No other really serious threats came from Rolla in the contest as the Lions beat them 3-0 for the second consecutive year. The Lions hold a 6-0-1 career record against them.

"Rolla was a lot tougher," Ruzicka, "than I had expected them to be. All of their starters were talented and some of their substitutes were surprisingly good players, also. I think we could have scored more goals on them though. The balls just

Continued on page 9

Photography by Greg Sanders

